

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CIVIL NO. 1:17-CV-267-DSC**

**MELANIE HOPE JONES,**  
**Plaintiff,**

**vs.**

**NANCY A. BERRYHILL,<sup>1</sup>**  
**Acting Commissioner of Social**  
**Security Administration,**  
**Defendant.**

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**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**  
**OF REMAND**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on Plaintiff’s “Motion for Summary Judgment” (document #9) and Defendant’s “Motion for Summary Judgment” (document #15), as well as the parties’ briefs and exhibits.

The parties have consented to Magistrate Judge jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and these Motions are ripe for disposition.

Having considered the written arguments, administrative record, and applicable authority, the Court finds that Defendant’s decision to deny Plaintiff Social Security benefits is not supported by substantial evidence. Accordingly, the Court will grant Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment; deny Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment; reverse the Commissioner’s decision; and remand this matter for further proceedings consistent with this Memorandum and Order.

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<sup>1</sup>Nancy A. Berryhill is now the Acting Commissioner of Social Security. Pursuant to Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Nancy A. Berryhill is substituted for Carolyn W. Colvin as the Defendant herein. No further action is necessary pursuant to section 205(g) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

## **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

The procedural history is not in dispute. The Court adopts the procedural history as stated in the parties' briefs.

Plaintiff filed the present action on September 26, 2017. She assigns error to the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ)'s formulation of her Residual Functional Capacity ("RFC").<sup>2</sup> See Plaintiff's "Memorandum ..." at 9-14 (document #10).

## **II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) and § 1383(c)(3), limits this Court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner to: (1) whether substantial evidence supports the Commissioner's decision, Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 390, 401 (1971); and (2) whether the Commissioner applied the correct legal standards. Hays v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 1453, 1456 (4th Cir. 1990); see also Hunter v. Sullivan, 993 F.2d 31, 34 (4th Cir. 1992) (*per curiam*). The District Court does not review a final decision of the Commissioner *de novo*. Smith v. Schweiker, 795 F.2d 343, 345 (4th Cir. 1986); King v. Califano, 599 F.2d 597, 599 (4th Cir. 1979); Blalock v. Richardson, 483 F.2d 773, 775 (4th Cir. 1972).

As the Social Security Act provides, "[t]he findings of the [Commissioner] as to any fact, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive." 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). In Smith v. Heckler, 782 F.2d 1176, 1179 (4th Cir. 1986), quoting Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971), the Fourth Circuit defined "substantial evidence" thus:

Substantial evidence has been defined as being "more than a scintilla and do[ing] more than creat[ing] a suspicion of the existence of a fact to be established. It

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<sup>2</sup>The Social Security Regulations define "Residual Functional Capacity" as "what [a claimant] can still do despite his limitations." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1545(a). The Commissioner is required to "first assess the nature and extent of [the claimant's] physical limitations and then determine [the claimant's] Residual Functional Capacity for work activity on a regular and continuing basis." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1545(b).

means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.”

See also Seacrist v. Weinberger, 538 F.2d 1054, 1056-57 (4th Cir. 1976) (“We note that it is the responsibility of the [Commissioner] and not the courts to reconcile inconsistencies in the medical evidence”).

The Fourth Circuit has long emphasized that it is not for a reviewing court to weigh the evidence again, nor to substitute its judgment for that of the Commissioner, assuming the Commissioner’s final decision is supported by substantial evidence. Hays v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d at 1456 (4th Cir. 1990); see also Smith v. Schweiker, 795 F.2d at 345; and Blalock v. Richardson, 483 F.2d at 775. Indeed, this is true even if the reviewing court disagrees with the outcome – so long as there is “substantial evidence” in the record to support the final decision below. Lester v. Schweiker, 683 F.2d 838, 841 (4th Cir. 1982).

### **III. DISCUSSION OF CLAIM**

The question before the ALJ was whether Plaintiff became disabled at any time.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff challenges the ALJ’s determination of her RFC. The ALJ is solely responsible for assessing a claimant’s RFC. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1546(c) & 416.946(c). In making that assessment, the ALJ must consider the functional limitations resulting from the claimant’s medically determinable impairments. SSR96-8p, available at 1996 WL 374184, at \*2. The

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<sup>3</sup>Under the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 301, et seq., the term “disability” is defined as an:

inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months . . . .  
Pass v. Chater, 65 F. 3d 1200, 1203 (4th Cir. 1995).

ALJ must also “include a narrative discussion describing how the evidence supports each conclusion, citing specific medical facts . . . and nonmedical evidence.” Id.

Plaintiff has the burden of establishing her RFC by showing how her impairments affect her functioning. See 20 C.F.R. §§404.1512(c) & 416.912(c); see also, e.g., Stormo v. Barnhart, 377 F.3d 801, 806 (8th Cir. 2004) (“[t]he burden of persuasion . . . to demonstrate RFC remains on the claimant, even when the burden of production shifts to the Commissioner at step five”); Plummer v. Astrue, No. 5:11-cv-06-RLV-DSC, 2011 WL 7938431, at \*5 (W.D.N.C. Sept. 26, 2011) (Memorandum and Recommendation) (“[t]he claimant bears the burden of providing evidence establishing the degree to which her impairments limit her RFC”) (citing Stormo), adopted, 2012 WL 1858844 (May 22, 2102), aff’d, 487 F. App’x 795 (4th Cir. Nov. 6, 2012).

In Mascio v. Colvin, 780 F.3d 632 (4th Cir. 2015), the Fourth Circuit held that “remand may be appropriate . . . where an ALJ fails to assess a claimant's capacity to perform relevant functions, despite contradictory evidence in the record, or where other inadequacies in the ALJ's analysis frustrate meaningful review.” 780 F.3d at 636 (quoting Cichocki v. Astrue, 729 F.3d 172, 177 (2d Cir. 2013)). This explicit function-by-function analysis is not necessary when functions are irrelevant or uncontested.

In Mascio, the Court also “agree[d] with other circuits that an ALJ does not account ‘for a claimant's limitations in concentration, persistence, and pace by restricting the hypothetical question to simple, routine tasks or unskilled work.’” 780 F.3d at 638 (quoting Winschel v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec., 631 F.3d 1176, 1180 (11th Cir. 2011) (joining the Third, Seventh, and Eighth Circuits)). See also SSR 96-8p (where ALJ completes Psychiatric Review Technique Form (“PRTF”), mental RFC evaluation for use at steps 4 and 5 “requires a more detailed assessment by

itemizing various functions ... summarized on the PRTF"). “The ability to perform simple tasks differs from the ability to stay on pace. Only the latter limitation would account for a claimant’s limitation in concentration, persistence or pace.” Id.

Applying those legal principles to the record here, the Court concludes that this matter must be remanded for a new hearing. In formulating Plaintiff’s RFC, the ALJ accounted for her moderate difficulties in maintaining concentration, persistence or pace, if at all, by limiting her to “simple, routine, repetitive tasks; able to maintain concentration and persistence for simple, routine, repetitive tasks; able to adapt to routine changes in a work setting; and limited to work that requires no more than occasional interaction with co-workers and supervisors and no interaction with the general public.” (Tr. 15). Even if supported by substantial evidence, limitations to low stress work with simple tasks and limited contact with others do not “account for a limitation in concentration, persistence or pace.” Id. See also Parham v. Colvin, Dist. Court No. 1:15-CV-063-GCM-DCK (W.D.N.C. August 8, 2016), Kittrell v. Colvin, Dist. Court No. 5:14-cv-163-RJC (W.D.N.C. March 6, 2016), Newton v. Colvin, Dist. Court No. 3:14-cv-371-RJC-DSC, 2015 WL 4411110, at \*3 (W.D.N.C. July 20, 2015); Scruggs v. Colvin, Dist. Court No. 3:14-cv-00466-MOC, 2015 WL 2250890, at \*4-5 (W.D.N.C. May 13, 2015).

As stated in Mascio, “[p]erhaps the ALJ can explain why [Plaintiff’s] moderate limitation in concentration, persistence or pace ... does not translate into a limitation in [his] residual functional capacity.... But because the ALJ gave no explanation, a remand is in order.” Id.

In ordering remand pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), the Court does not forecast a ruling on the merits of Plaintiff’s application for disability benefits. See Patterson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin., 846 F.3d 656, 663 (4th Cir. 2017). “Under § 405(g), ‘each final

decision of the Secretary [is] reviewable by a separate piece of litigation,’ and a sentence-four remand order ‘terminate[s] the civil action’ seeking judicial review of the Secretary’s final decision.” Shalala v. Schaefer, 509 U.S. 292, 299, 113 S. Ct. 2625, 2630-31, 125 L.Ed. 2d 239 (1993) (quoting Sullivan v. Hudson, 490 U.S. 877, 892, 109 S.Ct. 2248, 2258, 104 L.Ed.2d 941 (1989)).

#### **IV. ORDER**

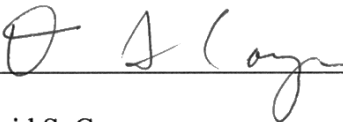
##### **NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED:**

1. Plaintiff’s “Motion for Summary Judgment” (document #9) is **GRANTED**; Defendant’s “Motion for Summary Judgment” (document #15) is **DENIED**; and the Commissioner’s decision is **REVERSED**.<sup>4</sup> This matter is **REMANDED** for a new hearing pursuant to Sentence Four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).<sup>5</sup>

2. The Clerk is directed to send copies of this Memorandum and Order to counsel for the parties.

##### **SO ORDERED.**

Signed: June 19, 2018

  
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David S. Cayer  
United States Magistrate Judge



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<sup>4</sup>In reversing the Commissioner’s decision, as noted above, the Court does not forecast a ruling on the merits of Plaintiff’s claim for disability. The order of “reversal” here does not mandate a finding of disability on remand. “The ALJ’s decision must stand or fall with the reasons set forth in the ALJ’s decision[.]” Raney v. Berryhill, No. 3:16-CV-3256-BT, 2018 WL 1305606, at \*4 (N.D. Tex. Mar. 12, 2018) (quoting Newton v. Apfel, 209 F.3d 448, 455 (5th Cir. 2000) (citing Knipe v. Heckler, 755 F.2d 141, 149 n.16 (10th Cir. 1985); Dong Sik Kwon v. Immigration & Naturalization Serv., 646 F.2d 909, 916 (5th Cir. 1981)); see also Cole v. Barnhart, 288 F.3d 149, 151 (5th Cir. 2002) (“It is well-established that [the Court] may only affirm the Commissioner’s decision on the grounds which [s]he stated for doing so.”)).

<sup>5</sup>Sentence Four authorizes “a judgment affirming, modifying, or reversing the decision ... with or without remanding the cause for a rehearing.” Sullivan v. Finkelstein, 496 U.S. 617, 625 (1990).